

## NPL BIBLIO SEARCH RESULTS:

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	8379690	VEIN? ? OR VENOUS? ? OR ARTER? OR VASCULAR? OR VARICOSE? ? OR BLOOD(3N)VESSEL?
S2	6156669	OCCLUD? OR OCCLUS? OR DESTRUCT? OR DESTROY? OR ABLAT? OR EXCIS? OR REMOV? OR CUT? ()AWAY OR DISRUPT?
S3	57001	SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROSING? ?
S4	140335	STS OR S()T()S OR (SODIUM()TETRADECYL) (2N)(SULFAT? OR SULPHAT? OR SULFI? OR SULPHI?) OR HYPERSONIC(3N)SALINE? ? OR POLIDOCANOL? ? OR POLI()DOCANOL? ?
S5	553466	(ELONGAT? OR LENGTHEN? OR PROLONG? OR EXTEND? OR HOLLOW) (5N) (TUBE? ? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR? OR CYLIND? OR CANNULA? ?) OR CATHETER? ?
S6	349391	INTRA()LUMIN? OR LUMINAL? ? OR LUMINA? ? OR LUMEN? ? OR LUMENAL? ?
S7	556815	(INNER OR INTERNAL OR INTERIOR OR INSIDE) () (WALL? ? OR MEM- BRANE? ? OR VESSEL? ?) OR ENDOTHELIUM
S8	26062	S5(S)S6:S7
S9	3455	S2(5N)S8
S10	391638	S1(5N)S2
S11	816	S9(S)S10
S12	0	S11(S)S3
S13	0	S11(5N)S4
S14	190	S10(5N)S3:S4
S15	16215	S2(5N)S7
S16	4	S14(S)S15
S17	2	RD (unique items)
S18	62	S14/2004:2010
S19	128	S14 NOT S18
S20	72	RD (unique items)
S21	977	S2(S)S5(S)S7
S22	92	S21(S)S11
S23	92	S22 NOT S14
S24	20	S23/2004:2010
S25	72	S23 NOT S24
S26	31	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 155: MEDLINE(R) 1950-2010/Aug 18  
(c) format only 2010 Dialog

File 5: Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2010/Aug W3  
(c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation

File 972: EMBASE 1947-2010/Aug 20  
(c) 2010 Elsevier B.V.

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2010/Aug W2  
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File 144: Pascal 1973-2010/Aug W3  
(c) 2010 INIST/CNRS

File 24: CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2010/Jul  
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File 315:ChemEng & Biotec Abs 1970-2010/Aug  
(c) 2010 DECHEMA  
File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. 1982-2010/Jul W2  
(c) 2010 Thomson Reuters  
File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2010/Aug W3  
(c) 2010 Elsevier B.V.  
File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs 1970-2010/Jul B2  
(c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation  
File 10:AGRICOLA 70-2010/Aug  
(c) format only 2010 Dialog  
File 203:AGRIS 1974-2010/Jun  
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File 98:General Sci Abs 1984-2010/Jun  
(c) 2010 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2010/May  
(c) 2010 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3  
(c) 1999 AAAS

20/3,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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08606207 PMID: 3500637  
**Portal vein thrombosis following combined endoscopic variceal sclerosis and vasopressin therapy for bleeding varices.**

Stoltenberg P H; Goodale R L; Silvis S E  
Division of Gastroenterology, Scott and White Clinic, Temple, Texas.  
American journal of gastroenterology ( UNITED STATES ) Dec 1987 , 82 (12) p1297-300 , ISSN: 0002-9270--Print 0002-9270--Linking Journal Code: 0421030  
Publishing Model Print  
Document type: Case Reports; Journal Article  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed  
Descriptors: ; Acute Disease; Humans; Mesenteric Vascular Occlusion --etiology--ET; Mesenteric Veins; Middle Aged; Sclerosing Solutions--therapeutic use--TU; Vasopressins--therapeutic use--TU  
Named Person:

20/3,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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08219917 PMID: 3763892

**Percutaneous spermatic vein occlusion: evaluation of sclerosing agents in experimental animals.**

Kinnison M L; Kadir S; Strandberg J D; Anderson J H; White R I

Radiology ( UNITED STATES ) Nov 1986 , 161 (2) p299-301 , ISSN: 0033-8419--

Print 0033-8419--Linking Journal Code: 0401260

Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Journal Article

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

**Percutaneous spermatic vein occlusion: evaluation of sclerosing agents in experimental animals.**

20/3,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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05890542 PMID: 309325

**Esophagogastric variceal hemorrhage: its treatment by percutaneous transeophageal coronary vein occlusion.**

Widrich W C; Johnson W C; Robbins A H; Nabseth D C

Archives of surgery (Chicago, Ill. - 1960) ( UNITED STATES ) Nov 1978 , 113 (11)

p1331-8 , ISSN: 0004-0010--Print 0004-0010--Linking Journal Code: 9716528

Publishing Model Print

**Document type:** Journal Article

**Languages:** ENGLISH

**Main Citation Owner:** NLM

**Record type:** MEDLINE; Completed

...autogenous clot and powdered absorbable gelatin sponge (Gelfoam) (13); and (4)

Gelfoam strips soaked in sodium tetradeethyl sulfate (17). Percutaneous coronary vein occlusion was effective in controlling 81% of the patients with actively bleeding varices.

In patients who... (

20/3,K/38 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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11742292 Biosis No.: 199395044558

**Nonsurgical treatment varicocele by embolisation of spermatic veins and value of color Doppler sonography in the pre and post-treatment phases**

**Author:** Cornud F (Reprint); Delafontaine D; Bonnel D; Boisrond L; Casanova J M; Dadoun D; Meuriot N; Xeri A

**Author Address:** 15, avenue Robert-Schuman, 75007 Paris, France\*\*France

**Journal:** Contraception Fertilite Sexualite 20 ( 11 ): p 1048-1053 1992

**ISSN:** 1165-1083

**Document Type:** Article

**Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** ...sonography (CDS) was performed in 50 patients prior to and 30 days following embolisation. Spermatic veins were occluded by a combination of a sclerosing agent and coils to achieve a definite embolisation of the retroperitoneal collaterals and the trunk...

20/3,K/43 (Item 7 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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09105686 **Biosis No.:** 198885074577

**EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS AND INTRAPERIVENOUS INJECTIONS OF  
SCLEROSANTS SODIUM TETRADECYL SULFATE AND HYDROXY  
POLYETHOXYSODECANE ON THE RAT FEMORAL VEIN**

**Author:** MORSIANI E (Reprint); RIMONDI A P; GORINI P; FOGLI L; CAPPELLARI L; GULLINI S

**Author Address:** IST PATOL CHIR DELL'UNIV FERRARA, ARCISSPEDALE S ANNA, CORSO GIOVECCA, 203, I-44100 FERRARA, ITALY\*\*ITALY

**Journal:** Research in Experimental Medicine 187 ( 6 ): p 439-450 1987

**ISSN:** 0300-9130

**Document Type:** Article

**Record Type:** Abstract

**Language:** ENGLISH

**Abstract:** ...removed at 48 h, 7 and 20 days and examined histologically. I.v. injections of STS produced a solid occlusion of the vein in a significant number of cases, after 30 days ( $P < 0.01$ ). A statistically significant...

20/3,K/52 (Item 4 from file: 972)

DIALOG(R)File 972: EMBASE

(c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

0072934407 **EMBASE/MEDLINE No:** 1985089823

**Vascular occlusion with sclerosing agents**

Cho K.J.; Williams D.M.; Brady T.M.; et-al

Department of Radiology, Division of Cardiovascular Radiology, University of

Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, United States

**Corresp. Author/Affil:** : Department of Radiology, Division of Cardiovascular Radiology, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, United States

Seminars in Interventional Radiology ( SEMIN. INTERVENT. RADIOL. ) ( United States ) December 1, 1984 , 1/2 (130-136)

**CODEN:** SIRAE **ISSN:** 0739-9529

**Document Type:** Journal **Record Type:** Citation

**Language:** English

Vascular occlusion with sclerosing agents

#### NPL FULLTEXT SEARCH RESULTS:

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	684970	VEIN? ? OR VENOUS? ? OR ARTER? OR VASCULAR? OR VARICOSE? ? OR BLOOD(3N)VESSEL?
S2	2942620	OCCLUD? OR OCCLUS? OR DESTRUCT? OR DESTROY? OR ABLAT? OR EXCIS? OR REMOV? OR CUT?() AWAY OR DISRUPT?
S3	41177	(INNER OR INTERNAL OR INTERIOR OR INSIDE) () (WALL? ? OR MEMBRANE? ? OR VESSEL? ?) OR ENDOTHELIUM
S4	3601	SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROSING? ?
S5	99799	STS OR S()T()S OR (SODIUM()TETRADECYL) (2N) (SULFAT? OR SULPHAT? OR SULFI? OR SULPHI?) OR HYPERSONIC(3N)SALINE? ? OR POLIDOCANOL? ? OR POLI()DOCANOL? ?
S6	111832	(ELONGAT? OR LENGTHEN? OR PROLONG? OR EXTEND? OR HOLLOW) (5N) (TUBE? ? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR? OR CYLIND? OR CANNULA? ?) OR CATHETER? ?
S7	47275	INTRA()LUMIN? OR LUMINAL? ? OR LUMINA? ? OR LUMEN? ? OR LUMENAL? ?
S8	56106	S2(15N) (S1 OR S3)
S9	3410	S6(S)S7
S10	304	S8(15N)S9
S11	2	S10(S) (S4 OR S5)
S12	433850	(ELONGAT? OR LENGTHEN? OR PROLONG? OR EXTEND? OR HOLLOW OR SLENDER) (5N) (TUBE? ? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR? OR CYLIND? OR CANNULA? ?) OR CATHETER? ? OR STENT? OR ROD? ?
S13	3410	S6(S)S7
S14	74771	S1(S)S2
S15	8735	S14(5N)S12
S16	145	S15 AND (S4 OR S5)
S17	63	S16/2004:2010
S18	82	S16 NOT S17
S19	56	RD (unique items)

? show files

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2010/Aug 18  
(c) 2010 Gale/Cengage  
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(c) 2010 ESPICOM Bus.Intell.

File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2010/Aug W3  
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File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2010/Jul 27  
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File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2010/Aug W3  
(c) 2010 Mass. Med. Soc.  
File 457:The Lancet 1992-2010/Aug W3  
(c) 2010 Elsevier Limited.All rights res  
File 129:PHIND(Archival) 1980-2010/Aug W3  
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19/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16: Gale Group PROMT(R)  
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10959156 Supplier Number: 112366490 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Nonsurgical techniques for veins: treating veins and vascular lesions in the office.(Clinical Dermatology)**

Bryant, Rebecca

Dermatology Times , v 24 , n 12 , p 23 , Dec , 2003

**Language:** English **Record Type:** Fulltext

**Document Type:** Magazine/Journal ; Trade

**Word Count:** 815

...thigh is radiowave occlusion (Closure, VNUS Medical Technologies). In this minimally invasive procedure, a thin catheter inserted in the vein is used to deliver radiofrequency energy to the vein wall, causing it to heat, collapse...

...and have the vein heal itself shut," Dr. Weiss said. Solutions available for sclerotherapy include sodium tetradecyl sulfate and polidocanol, which is pending FDA approval.

Both are detergent-based and when agitated, develop into a...

...that you're using," she continued. "We have found that it decreases the amount of sclerosing solution that we've had to use because it makes the solution stronger."

Foam treatment...

...which is a pink blush that can occur on the skin. It's an excellent sclerosing agent, and it doesn't hurt like concentrated salt solutions."

Despite pharmaceutical and technological advances...

19/3,K/22 (Item 1 from file: 149)  
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)  
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02930156 **Supplier Number:** 88174439 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT )  
**Foam sclerotherapy requires fewer treatment sessions. (Ongoing Research).**

Norton, Patrice G.W.

Skin & Allergy News , 33 , 6 , 24(1) June , 2002

**Publication Format:** Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 0037-6337

**Language:** English

**Record Type:** Fulltext **Target Audience:** Professional

**Word Count:** 564 **Line Count:** 00048

The technique utilizes current detergent **sclerosants** but injects them into the vein as foam.

Detergents, or fatty acids and fatty alcohols...  
...solution is shaken to produce foam, and is thus theoretically more effective than a liquid **sclerosant**.

Foam sclerotherapy has dramatically changed the practices of Dr.

John  
Bergan of the University of...

...Bergan said.

In the last 18 months, Dr. Morrison has treated 600 patients with endovenous **catheter ablation** to close the proximal portion of the greater saphenous vein and foam **sclerosant** to dose the rest of the veins.

In all but two patients, the treated veins...

...sessions with foam to close a vein versus five to six sessions with a liquid **sclerosant**. This is likely because the foam bubbles interact with the vein wall for much longer...

...a bit tricky to treat very small veins.

The technique, which combines 3 cc of **sclerosant** and 10 cc of air connected with a three-way stopcock, is not an obstacle. Its success is dependent on the use of an effective **sclerosant**, the best of which (polidocanol) is not FDA approved as a **sclerosant**.

To date, no one in the U.S. has used foam sclerotherapy alone to treat...

19/3,K/25 (Item 4 from file: 149)

DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness  
DB (SM)

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01854524

**Supplier Number:** 55449836 (USE FORMAT 7

OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT )

**Central Venous Catheter**

**Occlusion: Successful Management Strategies.**

Andris, Deborah A.; Krzywda, Elizabeth A.

MedSurg Nursing , 8 , 4 , 229 August , 1999

**Publication Format:**

Magazine/Journal; Refereed

ISSN: 1092-0811

Language: English

Record Type: Fulltext Target Audience: Professional

Word Count: 5519 Line

Count: 00550

**Central Venous Catheter**

**Occlusion: Successful Management Strategies.**

**Text:**

Catheter occlusion is the most common noninfectious complication seen with long-term central venous access devices. Medical...

...devices both in the hospital and home and are in a key position to recognize catheter occlusions and institute appropriate treatments. The etiology of catheter occlusion, its clinical evaluation, prevention, and treatment strategies will be reviewed.

...for nurses and other health care professionals who care for and educate patients with central venous catheter occlusions. The multiple choice examination that follows is designed to test your achievement of the following...

...is unchanged since the first tunneled catheter was placed in 1969 (Herbst et al; 1998). Catheter occlusion is the most common noninfectious complication seen with long-term central venous access devices (Cunningham...

...incidence is 0.1% to 1.0% (Andris et al., 1994; Whitman, 1996). Percutaneous subclavian vein catheters are routinely placed in a narrow angle between the first rib and clavicle. When a... him roll his shoulder forward or raising his arm on the same side as the catheter is placed, temporarily relieves the occlusion.

Nonthrombotic Etiologies

Obstructions within the catheter lumen can be both nonthrombotic and thrombotic. An intraluminal occlusion can be the result of...Welker, 1992). During aspiration, as negative pressure is applied, the sleeve is pulled over the catheter tip, occluding it and preventing aspiration of blood.

A mural thrombus may form in response to a vascular injury during catheter placement or subsequent contact of the catheter tip

against the vessel wall. Infusion of hyperosmolar...

...cava (Freedman & Bosselman, 1993). The thrombus adheres to the vessel wall and may anchor the catheter to the vein. The thrombus may occlude the tip and result in a complete or partial occlusion

or...

...vein or the innominate/SVC junction, incidence of thrombosis was as high as 70%.

Other catheter-associated risk factors for thrombotic occlusions include placement on the left side and number of lumens (DeCicco et al., 1997; Eastridge...

...on the incidence of thrombotic complications in patients with triple-lumen and double-lumen central venous catheters. The incidence of thrombotic complications in patients with triple-lumen catheters was 20% as compared...et al., 1993). Interventional radiologic

techniques include stripping of the fibrin sleeve by using a catheter snare advanced via the femoral vein (Crain et al., 1996).

An overfill technique has been proposed to treat withdrawal occlusions secondary...

...challenge translates to improved patient care. The ability to recognize and treat complications such as catheter occlusion begins with education (Wickham et al., 1992).

Central venous access affords the nurse a wide...

...to meet the challenge of vascular access. Nurses are in a key position to recognize catheter occlusions and institute appropriate treatments (Bagnall-Reeb, 1998). The benefits of maintaining catheter patency extend beyond...W., Ausman, R., & Quebbeman, E J. (1994). Pinch-off syndrome: A rare etiology for central venous catheter occlusion. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 18(6), 531-533.

Atkinson, J.B., Bagnall, H.A., & Gomperts, E. (1990). Investigational use of tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) for occluded central venous catheters. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 14, 310-311.

Bagnall-Reeb, H. (1998). Diagnosis of...

...Breaux, C.W., Duke, D., Georges, K.E., & Mestre, J.R. (1987). Calcium phosphate crystal occlusion of central venous catheters used for total parenteral nutrition in infants and children: Prevention and treatment. Journal of Pediatric...

...Hurtubise, M.R., Bottino, J.C., Lawson, M., & McCredie, K.B. (1980). Restoring patency of occluded central venous catheters . Archives of Surgery, 115, 212-213.

Kee, S.T., Kinoshita, L., Razavi, M.K., Nyman, U.R.O., Semba, C.P., Dake, M.D...

...J.C., & Hurtubise, M.R. (1982). The use of urokinase to restore the patency of occluded central venous catheters. American Journal of IV Therapy and Clinical Nutrition, 9, 29-32.  
 Mayo, D.J. (1998...).

#### PATENT SEARCH RESULTS:

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	134765	VEIN? ? OR VENOUS? ? OR ARTER? OR VASCULAR? OR VARICOSE? ? OR BLOOD(3N)VESSEL?
S2	2592500	OCCLUD? OR OCCLUS? OR DESTRUCT? OR DESTROY? OR ABLAT? OR E-EXCIS? OR REMOV? OR CUT?()AWAY OR DISRUPT?
S3	301517	(INNER OR INTERNAL OR INTERIOR OR INSIDE) () (WALL? ? OR MEMBRANE? ? OR VESSEL? ?) OR ENDOTHELIUM
S4	2329	SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROSING? ?
S5	13240	STS OR S()T()S OR (SODIUM()TETRADECYL) (2N) (SULFAT? OR SULPHAT? OR SULFI? OR SULPHI?) OR HYPERSONIC(3N)SALINE? ? OR POLIDOCANOL? ? OR POLI()DOCANOL? ?
S6	1182496	(ELONGAT? OR LENGTHEN? OR PROLONG? OR EXTEND? OR HOLLOW OR SLENDER) (5N) (TUBE? ? OR TUBING OR TUBULAR? OR CYLIND? OR CANNULA? ?) OR CATHETER? ? OR STENT? OR ROD? ?
S7	37045	INTRA()LUMIN? OR LUMINAL? ? OR LUMINA? ? OR LUMEN? ? OR LUMENAL? ?
S8	53407	S2(S)(S1 OR S3)
S9	18914	S6(S)S7
S10	2087	S8(15N)S9
S11	10	S10(S)S4:S5
S12	23781	S1(S)S2
S13	3142	S9(5N)S2
S14	218	S12(S)(S4 OR S5)
S15	7	S13(S)(S4 OR S5)
S16	1815	S1(5N)S3
S17	4	S14 AND S16
S18	12	S14(S)S9
S19	2	S18 NOT (S11 OR S15 OR S17)

? show files

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2010/UD=201052  
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 File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2010/Apr(Updated 100726)  
 (c) 2010 JPO & JAPIO

11/25/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)  
 DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX  
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0013659076 Drawing available  
 WPI Acc no: 2003-755269/200371  
 Related WPI Acc No: 2002-255516; 2004-201674; 2005-403490; 2006-577525; 2006-577526; 2007-439566  
 XRAM Acc no: C2003-207263  
 XRPX Acc No: N2003-605126  
 Intravascular drug delivering apparatus for sclerosing varicose vein wall, has two tubes, and inflatable balloon  
 Patent Assignee: BALES T O (BALE-I); JAHRMARKT S L (JAHR-I); LARY

B G (LARY-I); NAGLREITER B E (NAGL-I); SLATER C R (SLAT-I);  
 SYNTHEON LLC (SYNT-N); VEIN RX INC (VEIN-N)  
 Inventor: BALES T O; JAHRMARKT S L; LARY B G; NAGLREITER B E;  
 PINCHUK L; SLATER C R; SMITH K W; TERMIN C S

Patent Family ( 7 patents, 107 countries )				
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20030120256	A1	20030626	200371	B
WO 2004071612	A2	20040826	200456	E
US 20050107738	A1	20050519	200534	NCE
AU 2004211910	A1	20040826	200553	E
EP 1605861	A2	20051221	200601	NCE
US 20060149218	A1	20060706	200645	NCE
JP 2006523471	W	20061019	200669	NCE

Local Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001898867 A 20010703; US 2003358523 A 20030205; WO 2004US3249 A 20040204; US 2000219931 P 20000721; US 2000221469 P 20000726; US 2000225172 P 20000814; US 2001898867 A 20010703; US 2003358523 A 20030205 ; US 2004922221 A 20040819; AU 2004211910 A 20040204; EP 2004708212 A 20040204; WO 2004US3249 A 20040204; WO 2004US3249 A 20040204; US 2005544082 A 20050728; WO 2004US3249 A 20040204; JP 2006503331 A 20040204

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001898867 A 20010703; US 2003358523 A 20030205; EP 2004708212 A 20040204; JP 2006503331 A 20040204; WO 2004US3249 A 20040224; US 2004922221 A 20040819; US 2005544082 A 20050728

#### Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - Intravascular drug delivering apparatus has two tubes (14, 16), and inflatable balloon. The two tubes have proximal end, distal end, and fluid lumen. The fluid lumen extends from proximal end to the distal end. The first tube extends through the second tube fluid lumen. The second tube has distal fluid outlet(s). The second tube receives and delivers intravascular drug to a location proximal of inflatable balloon.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for delivering the intravascular drug comprising delivering the drug delivery catheter and an expandable balloon into the blood vessel, expanding the balloon, and removing the drug delivery catheter from the blood vessel while dispensing the drug.

USE - For delivering intravascular drug used for **sclerosing** varicose vein wall.

ADVANTAGE - The invention requires minimal anesthesia. It does not utilize high concentration **sclerosing** agents. It does not require a practitioner to carefully monitor the duration, rate, or progression of treatment.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a schematic side elevational view of the catheter device.

4 Syringe

10 Apparatus  
 14, 16, 18 Tubes  
 14a, 16a, 18a, 30a Proximal ends  
 14b, 16b, 18b Distal ends  
 14c, 16c, 18c Lumens  
 14d Radiopaque tip  
 16a Proximal end  
 18 Third tube  
 20 Inflatable balloon  
 22 Fluid valve  
 24 Fluid outlet  
 26 Plunger  
 28 Trifurcated fitting  
 28a Connector  
 28b Female luer  
 28c Luer  
 30 Pull wire  
 32 Handle

19/25/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  
 DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX  
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0010478740 Drawing available  
 WPI Acc no: 2001-078908/200109  
 XRPX Acc No: N2001-059953  
**Device for making vein puncture and method for treating lower extremity varicose veins**  
 Patent Assignee: BANAS N B (BANA-I); ZATONSKIHK B YA (ZATO-I)  
 Inventor: BANAS N B; ZATONSKIHK B YA

Patent Family ( 1 patents, 1 countries )				
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
RU 2157111	C1	20001010	200109	B

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**Alerting Abstract** RU C1

NOVELTY - Device has needle and cannula manufactured from transparent plastic, and plug. The plug is cylindrical **rod** which diameter is equal to internal diameter of the cannula. The plug covers one half of the cannula lumen. Cannula space is used for controlling blood exit. The **rod** has handle of 7 mm in length and 10 mm in width to the plane. Needles with plugs assembled in advance are introduced into the marked points keeping a patient in standing position. The needles are fixed to skin and the patient is placed in lying position with his foot lifted and fixed. Then, plug is **removed** beginning from the distal needle and **sclerosing** agent is injected into the **vein** depending on **vein**

**10/736535**

segment diameter. The patient forces his muscles in anterior muscle group of thigh and crus in tonic mode by flexing foot to maximum degree in the talocrural joint with its slightly deviating outside to reach maximum leg extension in knee joint by forcing musculus quadriceps femoris.

USE - Medical engineering.

ADVANTAGE - Simplified sclerotherapy procedure; excluded hemorrhage and psychophysical responses. 2 cl, 2 dwg